

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

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WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.--Jatimes daily. Performance every evening.

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NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,--SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 6, 1870.

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THE ASSASSIN OF GREENWALD EXECUTED.--The volunteer Zamora, who assassinated Isaac Greenwald in the streets of Havana, was yesterday executed in presence of a large detachment of the volunteers.

PRESIDENT GRANT, accompanied by General Dent, visited the Government Printing Office yesterday and was received with music, mottoes, decorations, and one little speech made by a lady employe, who presented a bouquet. But with the exception of that lady, whose loss of time can easily be condoned, the regular work of the office went on as if nothing were happening.

THE NEW MINISTER TO LIBERIA.--From the account given of the studies, adventures and travels of the gentleman who has just been appointed Minister of the United States to the African republic, it appears that the brain is not necessarily a barren soil because the skin is not up to the standard of popular prejudice in his hue. It is reported that this Mr. Mason was graduated from an American college, subsequently passed the course of study in a French college, and went through the Crimean war under the French flag; and if it is all true he is a good man for the place he is appointed to fill.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.--We publish on another page extracts from the late diplomatic correspondence between the State Department in Washington and the Legation of the United States in Madrid. From the extracts given the readers of the HERALD can form an accurate idea of the positions of the United States and Spain regarding the Cuban insurrection. It will also be seen that Secretary Fish worked zealously to bring about a conference with the view of stopping the further effusion of blood in Cuba; but as Spain would not consent to treating with rebellious subjects in Cuba, and as that was one of the principal points in the proposed mediation of the American Secretary of State, further negotiations on this head were suspended for the present. The correspondence includes an estimate of the Spanish forces composing the army of Cuba, which is set down in round numbers at one hundred and seven thousand five hundred men.

Ancient and Modern Preachers.

The true idea of preaching is the presentation of truth in such a manner and under such conditions that men will be made better and be led to understand and perform their duties toward each other and toward the Creator. But truth is of two kinds, natural and revealed--that which relates to matter and that which relates to spirit. Of the former kind are the truths of science; of the latter the holy Scriptures. And as all truth emanates from God, whether it be written in the stars above or in the rocks beneath; whether revealed to Moses, Isaiah and John, or to Herschell, Laplace or Humboldt, it must always harmonize and always reflect the character and goodness of its Author. The presentation of religious truth is preaching; but only those men who are ordained by the Church are received as preachers. Under ancient conditions of society, when the world lay in darkness and ignorance, oral instruction was the best, if not the only, mode of preaching that could be devised. And from the period when the Church emerged from the patriarchal roof unto the present a separate class of men have been devoted to this sacred purpose, and through their influence and example the world has been kept from destruction so long. But a new civilization, creating new forms of society and the progress of scientific inquiry, has brought forth other agencies whereby Christian truth may be presented to the people, so that the peculiar office of the preacher is no longer what it was. The printing press and the electric telegraph have far outstripped the human heart and voice in the power of preaching, and were they as devoted to their work as the living preachers they would soon and altogether supersede them. They are now and henceforth to be the true evangelizers of the world. It matters little whether Christian nations or societies send two or two hundred missionaries to heathen lands; for should Christendom be depopulated of its religious professors to send them forth as teachers they would still be insufficient in numbers, and would be unable to grapple effectually with Paganism and idolatry in their various forms. It is of course proper that Christianity should seek to reclaim all mankind and bring them back to the truth; but then it must utilize such agencies as the press and the telegraph to do its work. These can effect much more good in a shorter space than all the missionaries we might send abroad.

To-day the newspaper and printed page take the place, to a great extent, that the priest and minister formerly held, but with this important advantage--namely, that while the minister addresses hundreds weekly, the newspaper speaks to thousands daily. And the newspaper must increase in power and influence, while the other decreases; for preaching is no longer the peculiar province or labor of one class of men, and Jehovah has declared that in the last days He will pour out His spirit upon all flesh, so that our sons and our daughters shall prophesy or teach, and the young men shall see visions and the old men shall dream dreams, and even the servants and handmaids will not be forgotten in those days. But the telegraph, the printing press and the locomotive must hasten forward this time. Although of comparatively recent date, their influence in controlling and deciding the fate of nations has been wonderful. Christian civilization gave them birth, and they have reacted with beneficial effect upon Christianity. They have not only brought together more closely than ever man to man and thought to thought, but they have also led men nearer to God in affection and desire than they had ever before. So that the two leading ideas of the present century--those that stand out bold and most prominent and that direct the course of human events--are the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. And these ideas are not the results of preaching, but of reading. They are the work of the newspaper and the telegraph more than of the minister.

In a public address made some time ago in this city by a Chinese missionary he stated that he had spent nine years in Foo-Chow before he had the satisfaction of receiving a single convert into the Church, and then his first one corresponded in character to our Fourth or Sixth ward "roughs," who are supposed to be the most hopeless class of society to labor with. How can it be believed that, with only the agencies employed in the past, the Christian Church, at this rate of increase, shall within the next thirty years reach the millennium, which so many apprehend to be near at hand, and which none have placed beyond the year 1900, A. D.? It is plain that newer and more powerful agents of Christianity must be applied to this work if this halcyon period is to come within this or the next century, or, indeed, at all. And science has discovered none that can compare with the newspaper and the telegraph.

In other ages priests made war or peace; in this age the newspaper does this. But when we shall have stretched a cable from San Francisco across the Pacific Ocean to China and Japan, as no doubt we shall do in less than a generation, perhaps in less than a decade--for the world progresses more in ten years now than it did in a century before--we shall then have inaugurated a harmonizing influence between the civilization of the West and the barbarism of the East second only to Christianity itself. The Eastern world already perceives that it must, to preserve its own autonomy, fall in with the progressive march of the West. Hence China, Japan and other nations are sending their embassies to Christian shores, and inviting us to trade with them and to send our teachers to instruct their people. Indeed, they are meeting us more than half way in these efforts, and the sooner we accept the situation presented to us the greater, the grander, and the better world saving, and more like Eden of old, will this world become. The bonds of unity between nations will be strengthened immensely, because the world will be more intelligent and will be less likely to quarrel over matters of little or no moment, as it often does now. Its thought, sentiment and aim will be one, and that one the greatest good of the greatest number. It would be much more difficult now to keep men in ignorance than it was three centuries ago to spread intelligence and to increase knowledge. The newspaper and the telegraph are the true ministers of the present--they are the handmaids of Christianity. The present is so emphatically an age of reading

that oral instruction is at a discount. Hence to keep up with the press some Christian ministers select some abstruse subject or some "taking" theme for their Sabbath sermons, so as to draw hearers. But a large church and a crowded congregation are not in themselves evidences of religious growth.

The responsibility of the press is commensurate with its power. It can mould and fashion the character of a community easier than all the ministers or priests in Christendom; and the character of the reading presented will determine in any given community the character of the people. If they read nothing but flash novels and sensation tales of rapine and murder they will partake of the spirit of those publications, and will be inspired thereby with a mock heroism to imitate the deeds recorded. But the contrary effect will be produced by the publication of moral truths. But while, as journalists and faithful transcribers of passing events, we cannot altogether ignore the former, we are careful not to neglect the latter. We are convinced that the country and the press that take the lead in these great movements will stand at the head of the nations of the earth and of the newspapers of the age. And in accordance with the prophecy that "with men of other tongues and other lips" will God speak to the world, passing events point distinctly to the English language, which is now the language of commerce, as the medium by which Christianity shall be borne to the ends of the earth, and to Great Britain and America as the great civilizing and Christianizing States of the nineteenth century. Let us in loving accord emulate each other and provoke one another to good works. Holding, as we do, these views, we shall continue to give the community from week to week that measure of moral and religious instruction which we deem they are entitled to receive. And in this way we hope to stimulate the growth of the community, not only in intelligence, but in goodness and greatness also; for the truly good are the truly great.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case.

By special correspondence from London, published in our columns to-day, we present the HERALD report of the Mordaunt divorce case, the causes which induced it, as presented in court, and the inferences which have been already deduced from its revelations in England. The writer places the subject before the public in a serious point of view as illustrative of the condition of morals which exists very generally in aristocratic society in Great Britain, our complete newspaper reports of the progress of the suit having already exhausted the mere oral testimony which was given before Lord Penzance. Copies of the letters addressed by the Prince of Wales to Lady Mordaunt were appended to the communication by our London writer, but inasmuch as these interesting documents appeared in the HERALD in full and exclusively on the 2d inst. we forbear to repeat them. A few of the most important points of the evidence are reproduced.

Our correspondent does full justice to the character and conduct of the Prince of Wales, noticing at the same time the fact that his Royal Highness having been so intimately associated with a suit of this nature afforded a very "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the peace of mind and everyday happiness of his most excellent mother, Queen Victoria. Manchester and Birmingham, Liverpool and Leeds, with other centres of British democracy, were already hugging themselves in the conviction that their sweltering and sorely tried standard of morality and home discipline is not so bad after all, and pointing with the finger of radical triumph to their old time ballad heading of "Did you see them in the coach?" The Mordaunt divorce case trial has, as our special writer observes, "sown the seed from which a bad harvest will be reaped by the English aristocracy in general."

Sir Charles Mordaunt will, it is said, leave England at an early day for America, intending to spend a season in the enjoyment of the sports of our Western prairies. He will, we are certain, enjoy a hospitable welcome, and be assisted in every way to recuperate and "hone up" whilst in daily converse with nature in her grandeur and vastness.

Our European Adverses by Mail.

By steamship from Europe we have a very comprehensive mail news report from the Old World, dated to the 22d of February. The details illustrate some of the most prominent events which occurred in France, Italy, England, Ireland, and some few other centres, to the above date. France, as will be seen in our pages, maintained her struggle for the attainment of complete constitutional freedom bravely. There was a vast amount of political canvassing in Paris. Premier Ollivier presented the Cabinet platform to his parliamentary supporters at a stated meeting. The members of the left centre and the extreme left, with Jules Favre leading the latter, still adhered to their oppositionist attitude both in the Legislature and out of doors. Preparations were being actively made for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the prisoner remaining tranquil and apparently calm in his cell. Naples experienced a most demoralizing and impoverishing Italian excitement in the sudden collapse of a number of joint stock banks and the arrest of several of the financiers when about to fly from the country. Papal money claims were pressed in Italy with a perseverance which was rather embarrassing to the government in Florence. Earl Derby declined the leadership of the English Tory party in the House of Lords in a letter which does him credit both as an English gentleman and a worthy son of that distinguished statesman, his deceased father. Ireland had another agrarian murder and a horrible and fatal disaster by fire. Our European news exhibit by mail comes thus in very explicit and interesting elucidation of HERALD despatches by the Atlantic cables.

HONEST JOHN COVODE is exonerated from the charge of selling cadetships. It seems another man sold it for him without his knowledge to Mr. Remaks. So Remaks and the cadetship both were sold, and John Covode is "Honest John" still.

IT SEEMS that our handsome American girls can capture any number of the foreign nobility when they don't set their caps for them. The latest case is mentioned in our Washington correspondence.

Dress Fashions in Europe.

The special fashions correspondence from Paris which is published in our columns to-day is entertaining and of a very refreshing and enlivening character, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks that it was written during the progress of a dull carnival and the approach of the sombre days of Lent--sombre to all except those who dare to "dine in sin on a ragout" during the penitential season. The Empress Eugenie had been seriously indisposed, and Napoleon was only just convalescent from a sudden but temporary derangement of his health. The Ministerial receptions were very considerably thinned in consequence, and there appeared some slight symptoms of an involuntary return towards the original spiritual seclusion of the Wilderness among the members of the very best society in the French capital.

In this contingency American beauty came in all its native simplicity and dignity to the timely aid of the juvenile sisterhood of France. This hopeful commingled afforded new life to the aristocratic salons and ballrooms, and, as will be seen from our special letter, gave solid assurance that the gallant cavaliers will be able to tide over Good Friday and open their eyes on a happy and glorious Easter morn. It is useless to recapitulate the styles of the various toilets or to say again what "is worn" and what is expected, as our special report will command the strict attention of our readers. The Princess Clothilde, Madame de Mouchy, Madame Canrobert, Madame Chasceloup Laubat and Mlle. Nilsson led the ton. There were new hats and bonnets, the most gorgeous toilets, the most magnificent dress material, and colors of the most heavenly hues, peace and happiness and hope and suppers and salads and champagne and chat to a most bewildering and dyspeptic extent.

The HERALD special fashions correspondence from Europe with our special letters on religion from Rome have become particularly displeasing to Horace Greeley. They prove conclusively to the American public that "the HERALD is always ahead." We published the Pontifical Schemata, or catalogue of Papal curses, exclusively in our columns the other day. As the Tribune philosopher claims to have a monopoly in the science of swearing and the use of bad language generally, from "You lie, you villain," upward--or downward, as it may be--he was vastly riled by our enterprise, asserting that the curses were not properly designated. Of this sort of matter and its arrangement Greeley is perhaps the best judge in the world. He is vastly alarmed at our special weekly reports of the newest fashions in dress, particularly those prevailing in Rome, and which are likely to be seen in the United States after we have cardinals of our own. Greeley need not be excited, however. Should the officials of the Holy Inquisition even come here and exhibit the "hook," the "thumb-screw" and "shirt and band" of torture the HERALD will never "go back" on Greeley's white coat, hat, necktie and rawhide shoes. He knows this well enough and must certainly have had some new cause of physical irritation when he commenced to complain of special letters such as we supply to-day.

The Russia Hemp Difficulty--Our Treaty Stipulations.

Through our special correspondence from Washington a few days since the public have learned that the Russian government has made a formal complaint to our government of the infringement of the treaty between the two countries ratified May 11, 1863. This treaty in substance provides that "no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importations into the United States of any article the production or manufacture of Russia than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the production or manufacture of any foreign country."

Notwithstanding this Congress, in the Tariff act passed August 5, 1861, imposed a duty of forty dollars per ton on manufactured Russia hemp, while by the same act Manila and other hems of India were admitted to importation upon the payment of twenty-five dollars per ton. That this action on the part of Congress was a violation of the treaty does not seem to admit of doubt. Whether the act of 1861, imposing a discriminating duty on Russia hemp, was passed in momentary forgetfulness by Congress of the treaty stipulations with Russia, or with a desire to impose a prohibitory duty on Russia hemp for the protection of producers of Kentucky hemp, matters but little, now that the Russian government has deemed it its duty to formally demand of our government compliance with its treaty obligations. It is said that the violation of the treaty has been substantially conceded by both the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State, and the President in his recent message called the attention of Congress to the subject in the following language:--"Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russia hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russia hemp higher than they are fixed on Manila is not a violation of our treaty with Russia, placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored nations." The Committee of Ways and Means, in the Tariff bill reported by them, propose to change the law by leaving out the word "Russia," and calling Manila a substitute for hemp, leaving the rates of duty upon each as they were under the act of 1861. After levying duties upon Manila hemp as a hemp for thirty years, Congress now proposes to call it a "substitute for a hemp," in the face of the fact that it has been settled by a judicial decision in our own courts, in the case of Fiedler vs. Curtis (2 Black, S. C. R., 481), that Manila hemp is known in trade and commerce as unmanufactured hemp, and is used for the same purposes, viz., the manufacture of rope and cordage. The testimony of a large number of merchants and manufacturers engaged in trade in the various parts of the United States has been taken, who import, purchase and use both Manila and Russia hems, and they all agree in confirming the correctness of the decision of the court.

This discrimination against Russia hemp has seriously affected the commerce between this country and Russia, which is shown by the almost total cessation of importations of Russia hemp, while the importations of Manila hemp have largely increased. Our government cannot afford to lose its reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and the good faith which must be observed by all govern-

ments in carrying out the terms of a treaty, by endorsing the action of the Committee of Ways and Means in their effort to dodge this question by a quibble.

Woman's Real Rights.

The Jesuits have a maxim that there is no greater enemy to religion than an over-pious fool. Neither is there a greater enemy to humanity than your over-maudlin humanitarian. We feel an abiding conviction that, with, we are willing to believe, the most amiable intentions, few men have done more mischief than our white-coated friend and philosopher, Horace Greeley & Co. by encouraging Fourierism, free-lovem, woman's rightsism, and all those other isms of which the McFarland and the many cases that every hour come up of the wild justice of revenge for domestic wrong are the natural spawn. Scratch any of these cases and you are sure to find some Tribune man underneath. Indeed, Horace himself seems gradually coming to this conviction. At the last feast of tomfoolery and flow of tea over which he presided at Delmonico's he loved Miss Anthony and any number of those lovely advocates of woman's rights with spectacles and huge headachy Massachusetts foreheads who were around him to take an axe and pass a forenoon in his forest at Westchester. "There," he said--*et tu brute*--with somewhat stinging irony, "you can exercise woman's rights to your utmost will and find no one to interfere with you." They have some brilliant examples. The English Premier at last accounts was found by a wandering interviewer hewing down a tree at Hawarden, and Miss Anthony, roaming like Lady Randolph through the woods and wilds of Westchester, would form a lovely cabinet companion to the recent picture of "Horace and his axe." In such healthy exercise they might, too, while asserting their rights, exchange for a somewhat rosier tint the present rather buckwheat cake character of their complexions. They prefer, however, at present to wheel round and round like a lot of rooks, cawing incessantly with shrill cry for their rights. They will, however, soon exhaust themselves. Leave the little lambs to frisk about a while and they will soon get their nails in each other's fleeces. The Sorosis has already been washed by a shower and bent down its beautiful head.

The fact is, that even in the very highest walks of womanhood the age of Cleopatra, Elizabetha, Mary Stuart and Medicis are gone by. In our age the world honors Queen Victoria for her home beauties as the good wife and mother, and all her genius for the graces of the toilet could not win for Eugenie the affections of France until she was found at the bedside of suffering in the hospital and with her basket bringing comfort to the dwellings of the poor. The conspicuous women of the past even did not so much challenge the admiration of the world for great womanly qualities as they startled it by their absence of womanly qualities and by the unnatural assumption of masculine craft. Modern civilization, in crowding woman out of the unnatural position into which feudal customs had occasionally thrown her, admonishes her that to enlist the sympathies of the world she must be content to adorn the sphere for which she was designed--the moral sphere, the moral agent in the family circle, and as such the most powerful and graceful moral agency in the world. Nature moulded her and marked her to be the gentle admonisher, the sweet friend of charity and love, the indefatigable teacher of her children and the healer of the sufferings of the poor widow, the helpless orphan, the impotent old, and of all those stricken down by the stern decrees of nature or of fate, as far as it is in her power, without neglecting those who, by the music of the blood and by the links of sympathy and friendship, are entitled to precedence of affection.

For ourselves we know of no sphere in which a woman can better exercise her rights or which better exhibit her noblest qualities of head and heart than the foundation and direction of such charities and hospitals as are the pride and ornament of our city. Such works are not, be it remembered, mere missions to distribute. They need the industry and ability to originate, to organize, to develop and to direct. They call for all those qualities which are most lovely and best in woman--the richness of soul to inspire, the elasticity of intellect to conceive, the fullness of heart to mellow, the gentle firmness to control, the genius of tact to direct and the intense devotion to endure. It is when clothed in such beauties that the small white hand of woman waves dominion over man. The struggle against it is in vain. He is but Jacob wrestling with the angel. Modesty and goodness ever travel hand in hand, and the many noble women in our city engaged in these works of charity instinctively shrink from notoriety and desire to do their heroic task as a simple matter of duty and of love. The name of Florence Nightingale will flourish when those of Nicholas and Napoleon are half forgotten and the bravest doings of the Crimea have faded into a misty dream. But for one Florence Nightingale, whose name rises up before the world, how many hundreds are there in our own, and, as we believe, in other cities, who, if their unassuming gentleness of nature did not cover them as with a shield, would deserve some of the praise and admiration which Florence Nightingale so worthily wears? We never see such a woman go round on her mission of goodness but our hand itches to clutch one of those coarse creatures who scream for woman's rights and say to her, "Go thou and do likewise."

THE WAR IN WINNIPEG.--Despatches from St. Paul, Minn., state that Riel had attacked the forces under Major Bolton, consisting of Canadians, English and half-breeds, and defeated them, capturing Bolton and fifty-seven men. Bolton was immediately court martialed and sentenced to be shot. It appears that Bolton had counted greatly on the assistance of the settlers in quelling Riel's rebellion, but none of them assisted him. The movement for independence in Winnipeg may therefore be considered one favored by the people, and Riel shows determination and pluck enough to carry it to the bitter end if the New Dominion forces him to it.

GENERAL BUTLER and the Tennessee radicals are actually preparing a bill to reconstruct Tennessee. They should take warning by the fate of reconstruction in Georgia.

The Financial Prospect--The Administration and the Cable.

Two good causes for the decline of gold are obvious, even to superficial view. One of these is the effect of the Atlantic cable, the other the effect of the administration of General Grant. They have acted together on the common mind of the great financial centres of the world. The operation of the great machinery of the telegraph tends in matters of finance to the equalization of values at different places in the most straightforward way, simply because it points out to the merchant whose goods are depressed in one market to what market of the world he may turn with the greatest advantage. This was felt in the earliest use of the telegraph, at first between neighboring States, then over a whole continent; and finally the ocean cables have linked the continents and bound them so that they are as one in the calculation of finance who operate on a large scale. In view of this fact let it only be remembered that it has been for many months a plethora of gold in London and Paris, and that its value was consequently very low. Points while it was very high, and we have one great point in explanation of the recent fall. Gold actually, in Frankfurt, in Paris, or in London, takes part in the operations in Wall street because the promise of great profit; and for this effect of gold on prices here it is not even necessary to move the metal. At most only a margin moves; and that is not necessary, for the movement may be felt the other way in paper. Thus the cable brings into transactions here the hoarded gold of Europe. People will shortly become more familiar with this fact, and will see all the financial capital operating in common with as little surprise as they now note operations between this city and Boston.

But why do we feel this effect so much more now than hitherto? Because it is now more than ever that foreign financiers comprehend the true character of the administration of General Grant. They perceive that the only point that was regarded as a weakness in our securities no longer exists. They are convinced that we have a government resolute to be at peace even against popular clamor; a government determined that the nation shall mind its own business, and devote its great powers and resources, not to Quixotizing around on behalf of the nominal liberties of others, but strictly and definitely to the improvement of our financial condition. This fact once impressed on the European mind there is not a financier beyond the Atlantic but knows that American bonds are the best securities to hold that are anywhere accessible. In face of this fact who will permit his gold to lie idle in the vaults, earning nothing with this splendid investment open? It is thus that the effect of the cable and of the careful administration of the government act together upon our finances. If the moral influence exercised by the government in this way is continued gold will go to par, and in a little time we shall be once more the honest, prosperous, plain, practical people we were of yore. Only our interference in the case of Cuba could possibly turn us aside, and on that point the nation is pretty well decided that the advantage is greatly in favor of peace, and the government will have the support of the country in leaving that affair alone. Prosperity is general throughout the country. There is, with the exception of the vagaries of such men as Fisk, but little speculation, while there is an enormous financial activity. The legitimate money transactions of New York for 1869 were thirty-seven billions, while those of London were only eighteen billions, showing a very great preponderance in favor of this city. With all this every one is careful. Our merchants have been so long anticipating the possibility of a crash, with a fall in the price of gold, that they have set their houses in order for it and so taken the best security that there shall be no crash, and with this danger aside we have before us a promise that should make us prouder than did the capture of Richmond. We can exhibit to the world the spectacle of a republic waging a great war for the liberties of the people, satisfied with its legitimate triumph and content with peace and the prosperity of its people.

ONE OF THE RESULTS of the new rule in regard to printing undelivered speeches in the Congressional Globe which we predicted some time ago was exemplified in the case of Mr. Lawrence in the House yesterday. He had an hour to speak upon the Georgia bill, but a colloquy ensued between him and Mr. Farnsworth which consumed his hour. Then the consent of the House was obtained and he read his speech, consuming almost another hour. Mr. Lawrence is a good speaker. But suppose it had been some one else who is not a good speaker, would the House have been discourteous enough to refuse to hear him when he has no other means of expressing himself through the Globe without he actually speaks in the House?

WORK OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.--The Court of General Sessions sat twenty-one days in the month of February, tried seventy-one cases, and acted on one hundred and eighty-eight indictments found by the Grand Jury. The aggregate of imprisonment meted out to the criminal classes in this one term amounts to one hundred and eighty-six years. Several of the sentences were for terms of ten years in the State Prison, and one man was sentenced to be hanged. This is a good administration of justice; and for this vigorous assertion of the majesty of the law the public is indebted to the District Attorney, Mr. Samuel B. Garvin, who, as an energetic public prosecutor, seems to lose no opportunity to give to the criminal classes sufficient examples of the danger of their lawlessness.

THE TROUBLE IN THE FENIAN CAMP.

Various rumors have been in circulation in reference to the stormy proceedings at the meeting of the Fenian Senate, held on the night on which Mr. J. J. Mehan, the editor of the Irish American, was shot. It has transpired that on the night in question General O'Neill presented his report to the Senate, giving a favorable statement as to the number of men and amount of material at the disposal of the organization, and in earnest terms urged upon the Senate the advisability of an early invasion of Canada. The majority of the senate were strongly opposed to any such immediate action, deeming that to commence hostilities before all branches of the organization were united would be rash in the extreme. The meeting broke up without arriving at any definite conclusion. After the shooting of Mr. Mehan a meeting of the Senate was held, General O'Neill being present, and a compromise was effected. It was finally decided to hold a congress in Chicago to decide on final measures.